NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1866.

Vol. XXVI....No. 7,873.

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY'S WORK ON THE TARIFF BILL.

THE DUTIES ON IRON AND STEEL,

Spirited behate Between the Free-Traders and Protectionists.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Increase the Duty on Railroad Bars.

The Rate Fixed at One Cent Per Pound.

ON SQUARES OF STEEL OR IRON, NINE CENTS.

Rumors of a Veto by the President.

material change in the bill as reported. An unexpected hostility to the bill was developed in the lowa delegation e American labor had gone with them. But he regretted side of the House. His voice here suddenly grew weak, and, without concluding his remarks, he sank into his

Western men who have been burning their grain instead of creating a home market for it by keeping out foreign another continent, and spending millions of dollars to build ship canals to float it away in pursuit of foreign markets. It would now seem as though the largest part of next week would be consumed upon the bill.

the bill from the President.
THE TAX BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Tax bill had two sessions on Saturday, and discussed various items in dispute, and, without coming to any conclusions, they adjourned to meet on Monday morning.

Scanter Wilson will call up his new Army bill in the Senate about the middle of the week. A Conference Committee will, in all probability, be had to settle the matter

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL. The Committee of Conference on the Freedmen's Bereau bill have agreed to report practically the Senate

Houses on Monday from the Conference Committee. Mr. Wilson is confident of carrying his point, which is that the former owners may regain possession of all the Sea Island lands not sold for taxes, on paying the freedmen for improvements, &c. The House proposition is that these lands shall not be surrendered under any conditions. The enstomary veto is expected on the Freedmen's Bureau

the early completion of the Pacific Railroad are vetoed, they will be re-passed by the necessary two-thirds vote of

PREEDMEN'S BUREAU IN NORTH CAROLINA. Brevet Major-Gen. T. H. Ruger, who relieved Col. sioner for the time during which he occupied the position he having been relieved in turn by Brevet Major Gen. John C. Robinson. He says that the State Convention has rescinded the proviso to the act passed by the Legislature relating to the testimony of freedmen in courts-It also abelished the distinction before existing by the law in the punishment for an assault by a negro on a white wothe penalties are the same for white and black, and the testimouv of all persons of color is admitted in all cases. in which they are personally interested. He states that formerly. At Goldsboro' two freedmen were shot, one was killed and one wounded, by the police of the town or their assistants. The circumstances as at first reported by the officer of the Bureau at that place indicated that the freedmen were at fault. The General has reduced the number of employés of the Boreau, in the belief that offi-cers on duty in the Bureau in charge of sub-districts can perform all necessary labor, and that their duties will be better performed by personal attention than by the use of assistants. Some officers physically disabled are, however, allowed one clerk each.

THE BOUSSEAU, ORINNELL COMMITTEE.

It is reported upon good anthority that the Committee on the Grinnel and Rousseau affair will make two reports one signed by the Chairman, Mr. Spaulding, and two others, in favor of expulsion, while Hogan and one other will report in favor of censuring both Rousseau and Grin-

TREASURY RECEIPTS.

The entire receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30 ere: Internal Revenue, \$307,000,000; customs (gold), \$169,000,000; miscellaucous, \$50,000,000; total, \$726,000,

The disbursements of the Treasury Department on account of the War, Navy and Interior Departments for the week, month, quarter and year ending to-day were: Week, Menth. Quarter. Year. 25,04,764 \$0,614,585 \$25,492,578 \$112,449,877 1,791,0004 4,249,688 12,467,105 62,407,372 18,141 606,509 3,267,345 20,078,385

Tetal. 8:0,113,928 \$14,471,193 \$39,566,978 \$394,995,634 INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts for Internal Revenue for the week ending Saturday, were \$4,910,314 26. The total receipts for the ziseal year ending Saturday are \$305,864,526 90.

mission, free of tax or license, to hold a national gift con-

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY. The amount of fractional currency received by the Treasury of the United States from the Printing Bureau and professional men. Dr. Dewor having liberally con-

of the Treasury in the week ending June 30, 1866, was THE FOURTH OF JULY. From all appearances the Fourth of July will be very

quietly spent here. Very few Congressmen have left the city to enjoy the holiday at home. Congress will adjourn over from Tuesday afternoon until Thursday. A large number of members, office-holders and soldiers are going to Philadelphia to attend the presentation of the buttle-flags of the returned Pennsylvania regiments.

Colored people there intend celebrating the 4th of July on a grand scale. All the civic societies in the District and neighboring country will have a gathering at the capitol grounds. Several representative men have been in wited to attend and address the assembly.

THE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS. The Democratic Address will not be issued before n'ext Teesday. The absence of Reverdy Johnson and a few

voices to the plan of taking possession of the Philadelphia | deed, that they would be induced to visit the fair, and of

Several Ohio appointments will be sent to the Senate co-morrow. Among them is Col. L. A. Harris for Col-sector of Internal Revenue of the First District at Cincinsati. Secretary McCulloch has detayed this appointment because it involves the removal of a man whom he considers the best officer in the Revenue Department. The President has given, however, peremptory orders to have Col. Harris's name sent to the Senate, notwithstanding

The Senate in Executive Session on Saturday confirmed

Charles Hunter, to be a Commander in the Navy on the re-tired list, Charles Davis, to be Surveyor of Customs at Nash-ville, Tesm.; Joel Gressard, Surveyor of Customs at Windsor, N. C.; T. L. Cuthbert, Naval Officer at Charleston, S. C.; M. F. Conway, former Member of Congress from Kansas, to be Consul at Marsediles; R. D. Mesrill, Consul at Sidney, N. S. W.; Thomas Alcock, Consul at Goderich, C. W.; G. H., Heap, Consul at Belfast; Albert Rhudes of Pennsylvania, Consul at Rotterdam.

A. C. Grant at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo.; John F. Whitoomb, Ellsworth, Me.; William Allen, Auburn, N. Y.; G. J. J. Barbour, Homer, N. Y.; H. J. Jarvis, Cortland Village; Issae Fuller, Soneca Falls; J. H. Prescott, Newark; C. J. Fennie, Palmyra, and Samuel S. Mailey, Clyde.

There was quite an exciting time in the extra session of the Senate of Saturday. Senators Cowan and Doolittle made desperate efforts to have some of their friends confirmed. Several Senators made known their determinaions to prevent confirmation appointed to office because he opposed Congress and sustained the President. Doolittle and Cowan were earnest and imploring, but all or no

" POLICY " DISMISSALS. Orders were issued yesterday to the Postmaster General r President Johnson, to dismiss immediately seven Postmasters in the Twenty-seventh New-York Congresdonal District. Reason-opposition to the President's

The statement of Paymaster Paulding's release from

errest is a mistake. He is still in custody, awaiting the

It is considered certain that the Finance Committee's mendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, attaching the Indian Bureau to the War Department, will be adopted. It is claimed that this would save a great deal of money to the Government, in enabling Indian affairs to be under the control of army officers on the frontier, who would otherwise be idle and paid as much as if employed. PERSONAL.

Major-Gen. Geary left for his home, near Harrisburg, on

Mr. Clarence A. Seward, nephew of the Secretary of State, and at one time Assistant Secretary of State, left this city to-day for New-York, where he will take the next steamer for Europe, as bearer of dispatches from the United States to the Emperor of France.

It is reported that our Minister at Madrid, John P. Hale, has asked to be recalled, and that Gen. Sickles, lately appointed to the Hague, will probably be his successor. Gen. Gordon Granger will be a candidate for a mission o Hague when it becomes vacant.

CLERKS DISCHARGED FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT. Twenty-eight clerks of the Ordnance Office, War Department, were discharged on Saturday. It is said that one of these is without an arm, and another without a leg. The latter, however, have been ordered by the Secretary of War to report for duty on Monday. Much dissatisfacion exists between these men, as nearly the entire force in this office are discharged soldiers.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

Gen. O. O. Howard and Hon, Wm. E. Dodge delivered addresses on temperance before a large out-door meeting

! NATIONAL BUREAU OF INSURANCE. The bill recently reported from the House Committee on the Judiciary for the establishment of a National Bureau of Insurance makes the Bureau self-sustaining while it offers security in the matter of insurance by requiring all companies who may act under the law to deposit United States bonds, the amounts varying according to their capital stock. No party is permitted to transact fire, marine and life insurance at the same time. The object of the proposed legislation is to give every company an opportunity to show its solveney in order that the public may be guarded against fraud, the principle being similar to

that now applied to national banking associations. AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The June report of the Agricultural Department gives a omparison between the amount of raw cotton imported from the United States into Great Britain during four months of last year and the four corresponding months of the present year. It exceeds the quantity imported from India by almost 100 per cent, and almost exactly equals the totals from all other localities. It is equivalent to 500,726 bales of 400 pounds each. The report says 500,000 of bales in four months and \$20,000,000 are respectable figures in the trade with one foreign nation even for the palmiest days of cotton shipping from the ports of the

The report also shows that Great Britain buys this seaon ten times as much wheat from Russia as from us, and from France nearly six times as much. Only a little more than four per cent of her seven millions of hundred weight are brought from the United States.

STATIONERY CONTRACT. The stationery contract for supplying the Department of State has again been awarded to Philip & Solomans of

SCLPHUROUS ACID GAS AS A CURE FOR RINDERPEST.

CHOLERA, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, AND TUBERCUL-

A communication has been received at the Department of State from our Legation at London, inclosing two pamphlets relating to certain experiments by Dr. James Dewor of Kirkcaldy for testing the efficacy of sulphurous acid gas as a disinfectant. Results are cited which lead to the conviction that Rinderpest, Pleuro-Pneumonia and Cholers, and some others by which the human family are afflicted may be not only very much modified but even wholly prevented by this means. The method of generating the gas is very simple and inexpensive. It is only necessary to have a chafer of old ash cinders, set a small crucible into them and drop a piece of sulphur stick of the size of a man's thumb into it. This will fumigate a large cattle shed or byre in 20 minutes. The animals seem to enjoy it, and it acts as a tonic on man or ventilated during the fumigation, as well as before and after it, and sound sanitary rules must be enforced in regard to cleanliness and the removal of dung heaps. During the prevalence of such epidemics as are above named, the fumigation may be made according to the foregoing directions four or five times a day; and not only is this treatment said to cure the fatal diseases, but it is stated that mange, ringworm and lice have vanished before it, and that grease heels in horses have also been cured by it, while severe cases of phthisis and tubercular affections of the lungs have been relieved in human beings. The matter is worthy of study and experiment by our scientific sented to the free use of his pamphlets, they will be sent by the Secretary of State to an appropriate committee in Congress, with a view to their publication and dis-

THE FAIR DO NOT ADMIT COLORED CHILDREN-A DAY IS SET APART FOR THE COLORED CHILDREN AND THE COLORED CHILDREN ARE INVITED -THE COLORED CHILDREN DON'T COME AND THE LADIES ARE BORED-

FREEDOM AND SLAVERY.

From Our Special Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 27, 1866. A rather amusing instance in the national by-play of protecting the negro took place here a few days ago. You are of course aware that a fair is being held here for the benefit of the orphans of " white soldiers and sailors." Colored children "can't came in." O, no. There may sthers prevent its being signed by the entire Democratic | possibly be a few of the unreconstructed around, some of the chivalry looking for a little Presidential pardon-varselegation in both Houses. There are but few discenting | n/eb, and there was a probability—a very remote one in-

deed, that they would be induced to visit the fair, and of course their delicate sensibilities were to be carefully preserved from anything like a shock. It would not do to put them on an equality, you know; and perhaps, too, there was a little of the old leaven in the ten-mile lot, a little too much of that color in the air which has the effect of causing so much depressing on certain spirits of "cob. comp." Well, no one objected to the exclusion of the "dusky element." It was all a matter of taste, and the D. E. perhaps had its notions on that point as well as other people. But then the ladies who had charge of the fair, dear creatures, would try a little "experiment" too. They thought after all that they would set apart a dark day, and so mark it on their calendars. They would inside the "colored folk." There was a large number of the D. E. in the City of "Mag. Dis.," and after all a colored child's penny was as good as any other penny, and a white child would have no qualms about taking it, even though a "poor darkey" did perspire a little in the making of it, White children had before received and appropriated (that's the word) the proceeds of black men's labor, and there would be no objection to it now. And then the dear ladies would have a chance to "improve their condition" a little, to sugar-coat a few platitudes about education, and elevation, and "manifest destiny." &c., &c., and they set themselves to the task. The day was set aside, the nice little speeches were all ready, cut and dried, and the most condescending of 'smiles were all put on for the occasion. The auspicious event was duly announced. It was duly read from nearly every pulpit. It was extensively advertised in every newspaper, and the curb stones and dead walls were fairly emblazoned in big staring caps with the words, "Orphans Fair, The Colored Folks' Day," magic letters, which, it was supposed, would have such a thrilling effect on the said D. E. The morn arrived. The day was last Monday. The sun was bright and the air was balmy. The

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, June 30, 1866, SITE FOR A NEW WHITE HOUSE.

Mr. Howe introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds to inquire into the propriety of purchasing a tract of land not less than 100 acres, near the city, for a public park and site for a Presidential Mansion.

Mr. Wilson called up the Freedmen's Bureau bill, and moved that the Senate insist on its amendments to the bill, and agree to the Committee of Conference called for by the House.

bill, and agree to the Committee of Conference called for by the House.

It was so ordered.

The points in dispute between the two Houses relate to the disposition of the Sea Island cotton lands. The House forbids the surrender of lands now held by the freedmen under Gen. Sherman's order. The bill as passed by the Senate contains provisions under which the former owners may get possession of these lands, except such as have been sold for United States taxes.

CALL FOR INFORMATION.

Mr. POLAND offered a resolution, reciting that it appears that Albert Elmore, recently nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate, as Collector of Customs at Mobile, held office one time under the late rebel Government, and cailing upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a copy of the official oath filed by said Elmore, which was adepted.

JUROBS IN UTAH.

JURORS IN UTAH.

Mr. Wade introduced a bill to regulate the selection of grand and petit Jurors in the Territory of Utah, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. Conness called up a bill to quiet the titles of certain lands within the corporation limits of the City of Benica, California, which was read and postponed for the

LANDS TO KANSAS.

Mr. HENDRICKS called up a bill to grant lands to the State of Kansas to aid in the construction of the southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, which was passed, and goes to the House.

Lands to Missouri.

On motion of Mr. Brown, the Senate concurred in certain verbal amendments to the bill granting lands to aid in the construction and extension of the Iron Mountain Railroad of Missouri. The bill now goes to the President.

PRINTING DOCUMENTS.

Mr. ANTHONY, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution for the printing of 10,000 copies of the reply of the President to the resolution of the Senate, calling for information as to the departure of Austrian troops for Mexico.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend by striking out "10,"

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend by kinding out of 900° and inserting "1,000," which was disagreed to by a vote of yeas 14, nays 17.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Wilson, Howes and Nesmith were speciated the Conference Committee on the Freedmen's Bureau bill on the part of the Senate.

At 1 o'clock the Indian Appropriation Bill.

At 1 o'clock the Indian Appropriation bill was taken up, on motion of Mr. Sherman.

The bill as it came from the House is 65 pages in length, and makes the regular annual appropriations for the support of the Indian Department, the carrying out of

e. ate Finance Committee recommended the fol-

The Senate Finance Committee recommended the following amendments:
SEC. 2. That no funds belonging to any Indian tribe with which treaty relations exist shall be applied in any manner not authorized by such treaty or by express provisions of law, nor shall money appropriated to execute a treaty be transferred or applied to any other purpose.

SEC. 3. That from and after the 31st day of December, 1866, the Secretary of War shall exercise the supervisory and appellists powers, and possess the jurisdiction now exercised and possessed by the Secretary of the Interior is relation to all the acts of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of money out of the Treasury on estimates or accounts, subject to the same adjustment or control now exercised on simular estimates or accounts by the Auditors and Comptrollers of the Treasury, or either of them.

SEC 4. That the Secretary of War shall be authorized.

adjustment or control now elections of the Treasury, or either of them.

Sec 4. That the Secretary of War shall be authorized, whenever in his opinion it shall promote the economy and efficiency of the Indian service, to establish convenient departments and districts for the proper administration of the duties now imposed by law on the Superintendents of Indian Afairs, and upon agents and sub-agents, and to substitute for such superintendents and agents, officers of the army of the United States, who shall be designated for that purpose, and who shall then become charged with all the duties now imposed by law upon the superintendents and agents thus superseded, and without additional compensation therefor. Officers of the army so designated shall not be required to give the bonds now required of civil appointees, but shall be responsible for any neglect or maladministration according to the rules and articles of war.

Sec 5. That all contracts for transportation connected with the Indian service shall becafter be made in the same manner and at the same time, provided for transportation for the use of the army.

Sec 6. That the Secretary of War shall be authorized to withhold all special licenses from traders, and under regulations to be by him preseribed to provide the times and places at which all traders complying therewith may present themselves for bargain, barter and enchange with the several Indian tribes according to the laws of the United States regulating the same.

Mr. Sherman explained the object of the above amend-

dian tribes according to the law of the United States regulating the same.

Mr. Sherman explained the object of the above amendments and their necessity. It could not be intended as a
reflection upon the present Secretary of the Interior, because the proposed change would not take place until December next, and a few months later the present Secretary would be a member of the Senate. It was not known
who would be his successor, and therefore no personal
reflections could be intended in making the change. It
would be more economical to have the Indian Department a branch of the War Office. The places of the present civil employes of the Bureau could be filled by officers
of the army, and their salaries could be saved by the Government. Mr. Sherman dwelt upon other provisions of
the above amendment, believing the proposed change
would be beneficial as well as economical.

Mr. DOOLITILE said there were many reasons for making the proposed transfer, but there were more and stronger ones against it. He dwelt briefly on the reasons for
and against the amendment.

er ones against it. He dweit blindy of and against the amendment.

Mr. Strward advocated the proposed amendment, after which further consideration of the bill was postponed until Tuesday, and, on motion of Mr. Doolitzitz, the Senate, at 3 o'clock, went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Kasson, on leave, introduced a joint resolution ex-tending for one year the time for completing the Agri-cultural College in Iowa, under the Agricultural College bill.

The resolution was read three times and passed. The resolution was read three times and passed.

SALE OF A MILITARY RESERVATION.

Mr. DONNELLY, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported back the Senate bill authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land Office to sell at public auction the unsold lots on the Fort Howard Military Reservation, in Brown County, which was read three times and passed.

SOLDIERS' HOMESTEADS.

Mr. DONNELLY also reported the House joint resolution to permit soldiers for whom homesteads had been selected.

without their personal examination, to change such home-steads if dissatisfied with them, in the same land district, the fees paid in the first instance to apply to the second

NEW FORK TAMES TRIBUNES

The resolution was read a third time and passed. Mr. Donnelly also reported adversely the House bill to amend section 2 of the Agricultural College bill. Laid on the table.

Mr. GLOSSBEENNER, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the organization of land districts in Arizona. Idaho, Utah and Montana, which was read three times and

MONTANA A SURVEYING DISTRICT. MONTANA A SURVEYING DISTRICT.

Mr. GLOSSERENNER also reported a bill erecting the Territory of Montana into a separate surveying district.

After debate, Mr. PRICE opposing, and Mr. ASRLEY of Ohio sustaining the bill, the bill was passed.

LOCATION OF LAND WARRANTS.

Mr. FORLEY, from the same Committee, reported back

LOCATION OF LAND WARBANTS.

Mr. ECKLEY, from the same Committee, reported back adversely the House bill allowing five years further time for the location of land warrants issued by Virginia to her officers and soldiers of the Virginia line. Laid on the table and report ordered to be printed.

LANDS TO OREGON.

Mr. ECKLEY also reported, with amendments, the Senate bill granting land to the State of Oregon, to aid in the construction of a military road from Albany, Oregon, to the eastern boundary of the State.

The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. ECKLEY also reported, with amendments, the Senate bill granting lands to the State of Oregon to said in the construction of a military road from Corvallis to the Aguinna Bay.

Acuinna Boy.
The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

CONSOLIDATING LAND OFFICES.

Also, the bill consolidating the Land Offices in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana and Arkansas. The points selected for the location of the consolidated offices are Montgomery, Ala.; Tallahassee, Fla.; New-Orleans, La.; Little Rock, Ark., and Jackson, Miss.

HOMESTEADS IN NEW-MEXICO AND ARIZONA.

Also, the House bill entitling to the benefits of the Preemption and Homestead acts citizens of the United States residing in towns or villages of New-Mexico and Arizona, and who may be cultivating lands of the United States, and are the bona fide owners of the improvements thereon, even though they are not residing and have not resided on the lands. It was read three times and passed.

RALROAD LANDS IN CALIFORNIA. RAILROAD LANDS IN CALIFORNIA.

Also, with amendments, the Senate bill granting aid for the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Fol-som to Placerville, Cal. The amendments were agreed to and the bill passed. ADVERSE REPORTS FROM THE PUBLIC LANDS COM-

Mr. Holmes, from the same Committee, made adverse reports to the following cases: The House bill to amend the act for the relief of purchasers and locators of swamp and overflowed lands; memorial of the Legislature of Washington Territory relative to common schools; the memorial of Governor and Legislature of Utah Territory praying for a donation of town sites for school purposes; the petition of the National Normal School Association, praying grants of land to establish State Normal Schools; the act to improve the navigation of the Mississipa River at St. Paul and Minnearch. praying grants of land to establish State Normal Schools; the act to improve the navigation of the Mississippi River at St. Paul and Minneapolis; the petition of chizens of Buffalo, N. Y., for application of lands for the improvement of Eagle Harbor, Lake Superior. Mr. Holmes explained that the adverse reports in the two latter cases were not made from hostility to the propositions, but because provision was made in the River and Harbor Bill for surveys in these cases. The adverse reports were laid on the table.

MODES OF SURVEYING.

Mr. HOLMES, also from the same Committee, reported back the House bill to authorize a departure from the established mede of surveying in the Territories of New-Mexico and Arizona. office, and was rendered necessary by the irregular configuration of the surface of the country. The bill was

Mr. JULIAN, from the same Committee, reported back, with amendments, the Senate bill to grant land titles in California. Before the reading of the bill was completed the morning hour expired, and the bill went over till Tuesday account.

TERRITORY OF LINCOLN. Mr. Ashley (Ohio) from the Committee on Territories, reported the House bill to provide a temporary Government for the Territory of Lincoln, which was ordered to

ment for the Territory of Lincoln, which was ordered to be printed and recommitted.

AID IN CONSTRUCTING TELEGRAPH LINES.
On motion of Mr. ALLEY the Senate bill to aid in the construction of telegraph lines, and to secure to the Government the use of the same for postal, military and other purposes, was taken from the Speaker's table, read twice and r. d. to the Post-Office Committee.

A PARK NEAR WASHINGTON.

Mr. RICE (Maine) introduced a bill for the establishment and maintenance of a public park in the District of Columbia, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on

THE TARIFF BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. Schoffeld in the chair, and resumed consideration of the Tariff bill.

Mr. Ames moved to increase the duty on squares of steel or iron marked for measuring from six to ten cents per

pound.

Mr. Harding (Ill.) opposed the amendment and said it would be better to pay \$300,000,000 out of the Treasury to those for whose benefit this bill was designed than to pass this bill.

The amendment was withdrawn.

a pound,
Mr. HARDING (III.) protested against the principle of taxing the people of the West for the benefit of Eastern manu-

Mr. Kelly replied that the question of protection here to-day was more eminently a question of protection to the grower of wheat than to the manufacturer of any fabric.

Mr. Moorhead (Penn.) argued generally that the amount of duty laid on articles had not the effect of increasing their cost, illustrating the argument by the assertion that squares of steel are cheaper now than they were when the duty was less.

Mr. Cardina (III) ridiculed the argument and called for a reduction of duties for the heposit, of the propole of the Mr. Kelly replied that the question of protection here

when the duty was less.

Mr. Cardinso (III.) ridiculed the argument and called for a reduction of duties for the benefit of the people of the West. He said that if the duty on cut nails was taken off they could be made much cheaper.

Mr. Daws referred to cut nails that within the recollection of Mr. Harding's life, under the influence of the protective principle, cut nails had fallen in price until they were now purchasable for one-fourth of what they cost fifteen years ago. Had it not been for protection the people of this country would be to-day dependent upon England and the old prices would have to be paid. Under the system of protection competition had spring up and orought the simple article of cut nails down to one-fourth of wast it would have been had free-trade been encouraged and the monopoly of the market left to England. The principle was the same in regard to every other article. The Tariff Bill could be framed on one of two principles alone—on the principle of laying the duty on the raw material, or of laying it on the manufactured article. The effect of the tariff must be one of two things. It must bring in the manufactured article, or it must bring in the manufactured article, or it must bring in the manufactured on this side of the water or on the other side. If on the other side, the laborer will stay there; if on this side, the laborer will come here and enrich the country, the gentleman's (Harding's) State more than any other part. If Illinois wanted wealth, she must have laborers; and laborers she could have if she would permit them to have employment on this side of the water, rather than on the other. He defied the gentleman or any one else to form a system of tariff on any other than one of these two principles.

this side of the water, rather than on the other. He defied the gentleman or any one else to form a system of tariff on any other than one of these two principles.

Mr. MORRILL's amendment, increasing the duty on squares of steel and iron to 9 cents a pound was adopted. On motion of Mr. Allison, the specific duty on table cutlery was reduced from 25 to 12 cents per dozen.

On motion of Mr. Dawes, a paragraph was inserted taxing wardrobe locks, &c., 12 cents per dozen and 45 per cent. ad valorem.

On motion of Mr. Griswold, a paragraph was inserted taxing horse and mule shoes 2 cents per pound.

Mr. Morrill moved to amend the paragraph about railroad iron, so as to read: "On all iron imported in bars for railroads and inclined planes, made to patterns and fitted to be laid down on such roads and planes without further manufacture, I cent per pound."

to be laid down on such roads and planes without further manufacture, I cent per pound."

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) moved to amend the amendment by making the duty seventy cents per one hundred pounds. He said he was almost disposed to recommend the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Kelley) to the appointing power as head of the Agricultural Department, on account of the ideas he had put forth—but which the farmers of the West have much difficulty in comprehending unless they come in some special form. He (Wilson) found by a statement before him that the amount of internal tax taken off railroad iron was \$8.40 per ton, and on pig iron \$3.40. He thought that ought to be regarded as a sufficient advantage to the iron rollers.

Mr. Griswold stated that the manufacturers of railroad iron had been losing money for the last three or four years. They could not compete to-day with English manufac-Mr. Wilson (Iowa) asked Mr. Griswold to inform him

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) asked Mr. Griswold to inform him how much the manufacturers of railroad iron had lost.

Mr. Griswold, without answering the question, asked Mr. Wilson whether he considered that striking at the great manufacturing interests of the country was the way to secure the general prosperity and interest? The cost of constructing railroads was from \$40,000 to \$50,000 per mile, while the difference between the present duty on iron and the proposed duty was only \$450 per mile. That was the whole of it. Speaking of the Free Trade League of New-York, he said that not one among its officers or counsellors was identified with the industrial interests of the United States; but they were almost without exception identified directly or indirectly with the English trade.

Mr. RAYMOND said that this was a simple question of detail. The iron-rolling interest of the country was entitled to protection also. The duty on railroad iron was raised last year from \$12.40 per tun to \$15.75, expressly for the reason that the internal duty amounted to \$8.40. That internal duty had been taken off, and yet it was proposed

now to raise the duty on imported iron to \$22 50, equivalent to an increase of \$5 75 in addition to the \$8 40 of internal tax taken off, being an increased protection of \$15 15 per tun. That was a very large increase in the rate of duty on railroad iron. Iron imported under the present law had to pay now a duty of \$15 75, in gold; instrance and commissions amounting to \$5 more, making in all \$22 75 in gold, or \$35 62 in carrency, to be paid on every tun of railroad iron brought here from England. And now it was proposed to increase the duty \$6 75 in gold, or \$36 62 in carrency, to be paid on every tun of railroad iron brought here from England. And now it was proposed to increase the duty \$6 75 in gold, or \$38 62 in carrency, to be paid on every tun of railroad iron brought here from England. And now it was proposed to increase the duty \$6 75 in gold, or \$38 62 in carrency, to that every railroad company that bought a ton of iron would have to pay when landed, in bond, \$48 in currency, over and above the cost of the article abroad. The great complaint he made against protection was not that it was wrong in principle, but that there was no end to it. They had been told in the beginning that protection would only be needed for a few years, and then that the manufacturers of the country could stand-alone. They had been adding on more and more protection for the last 30 or 40 years, and still the manufacturers asked for more. The New-York Central and Eric Railroads employed together five times more capital than all the rolling-mills in the United States, disbursing ten times as much money to work them, and supporting ten times as much money to work them, and supporting ten times as much money to work them, and supporting ten times as many people. These two roads renewed usually one-fifth of their track every year, requiring, each of them, 20,000 tuns of railroad iron. At the present rate of duty the duty on that was \$772,000, at the increased rate proposed it would be \$275,000,000 by way of protection. They had pai

merely for the protection of the iron-rolling interest, which was now amply protected.

Mr. GRISWOLD asked whether the gentleman (Raymond) ignored the fact that home competition was the surest way, not only in theory but in actual experiment, to cheapen production? The iron-rolling mills of this country, with a capacity to produce 900,000 tuns annually, produced last year only 350,000 to 400,000 tuns, because the low grades of English iron could be sold here cheaper than American railroad iron. No branch of Industry in England had ever contributed so much to the national wealth and prosperity as the great iron interest. He apappealed to his colleague (Raymond) not to permit his judgment to be warped by the futile and specious arguments presented by persons interested in railways or foreign manufactures.

wealth and prosperity as the great iron interest. He appapealed to his colleague (Rawmond) not to permit his judgment to be warped by the futile and specious arguments presented by persons interested in railways or foreign manufactures.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) said it would have been more satisfactory if the gentleman Griswold), instead of dealing in more generalities, had come down to details, and said how much the iron manufacturers had lost in their business. This was simply legislation in favor of keeping up high prices, and could have no other effect.

Mr. GARPHED said that if the duty was fixed as it had already been on bar iron, then justice required that duty be put on railroad iron. It cost almost the same to make a tun of railroad iron as it did a tun of common bar iron. He demanded that the iron interests of the country should not be eaten up and destroyed by the interests of foreign manufacturers. The Birmingham smiths, more than a century and a quarter since, petitioned Parliament that the Americans should be subjected to such restrictions as should forever secure the iron trade to England. That was still the purpose and policy of Great Britain. Those who desired that Great Britain should succeed in that policy might vote for the proposition of the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Wilson). In 1750 a bill was actually introduced into the British Parliament ordering that every iron-mill in America should be demolished, and it only lacked 32 votes of being carried, but a proposition was carried that no from mills should be ever erected, and no trap-hammer run by water power should be creeted in the colonies of America. They might produce the raw material and ship it to England for her behoof; but whenever they proposed to step beyond and make for themselves what iron they needed, the Birmingham smiths went up to Parliament asking for such legislation as should forever secure the trade to the people of Great Britain. There was the same sort of issue still.

Mr. Dodog argued in favor of reducing the duty on milling

free-trade doctrines. Thirty years ago, before there were rolling mills in Pennsyleania for iron bars of this kind, the price of the article introduced from England was more than three times what it was five years ago. Before the war, the reduction was caused simply by protecting American interests, and enabling the iron mills to build up a trade; and yet, these gentlemen cannot see it or understand it; they are blind to everything but theory, which is a mere theory, and never can be reduced to practice without crushing all the interests of the country. Do not gentlemen know that the reason why England can send her iron over here as she does is because the price of labor is only about one-third what it is here! The price of iron is well ascertained to consist of one-twentieth part of capis only about one-third what it is here? The price of fron is well ascertained to consist of one-twentieth part of capital and nineteen-twentieths of labor. It is at labor, therefore, that these gentlemen are striking; it is labor which the Free-trade League from Ohio are attempting to grind. I find that the Free-trade League of New-York has, with much impudence, put down on its list of managers the name of the gentleman from Ohio (Mr. KASSON.)

Mr. STRYENS abruptly closed his remarks at that point, saying that he was too exhausted to proceed.

Mr. KASSON said: "I am glad that the gentleman from Pennsylvania has renewed his suggestion that I am a free-

MR. NEVERS abruptly closed his remarks at that point, saying that he was too exhausted to proceed.

Mr. Kasson said: "I am glad that the gentleman from Pennsylvania has renewed his suggestion that I am a free-trader; I am glad of it for two purposes—first, that I may state what kind of division exists on the part of principles which divide the House as they do the country on this subject. There is, on the one hand, the absolutely free-trader, who wishes to abolish Custom-houses, and let the markets of the world be as free as the markets of our own country. At the antipodes from here is a man who calls himself a protectionist, but who is a prohibitionist; and who (one of them, a particular friend of the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania), told me he would build up a Chinese wall between the United States and every other part of the world. Between these two extremes are two other classes; one of them wishes simply to foster the infantile industries of America until they are able to take care of themselves in free competition with the energies and industries of foreign countries. To that class of free traders I belong. The other is a class of men who also call themselves protectionists, who wish to build up monopoles in the country at the expense of the consumer and at the expense of other industries in which they are not concerned. I do not pretend to say to which of these four classes any member of this House belongs except myself, but I do distinctly affirm, and so knows the Free Trade League that regards me as committed to their interests, that I stand for the fostering of the infantile interests of America. But when they have obtained their majority, and can stand alone, I would say, "Hands off," and I would then open to the people of the country the privilege of buying where they could buy cheapest, and selling where they could sell highest. I am for defensive measures against the aggression of other countries on the interests of our own; but I am not for annihilating the privilege of a free people e

ron cheaper, with the extra duty on it, than they got it previously.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Kelley, Griswold, Morrill and Hale.

Mr. Hale said the cheapness of iron in this country before the war, and which would exist to-day but for the inflation caused by the war, was the result of a protection to home industry, of building up American interests, of discriminating in favor of our own labor, so as to give the market to home producers. If the home manufacturers were struck down, the people would be left at the mercy of foreign importers.

oreign importers.

At length the debate was closed on the paragraph and

Its opponents, however, rallied on the next vote, and Mr. Moerill's amendment, to which Mr. Wilson's was an amendment, was rejected by 48 to 52, thus leaving the paragraph as in the original bill, making the duty 1 cent per pound. per pound. Various motions were made to amend it further, but they all failed.

Mr. Bundy moved to increase the duty on old scrap-iron from \$5 to \$10 per tun. Lost.

On motion of Mr. Dodde, ten per cent advalorem was added to the duty on iron wire.

Mr. Halk moved to increase the duty on all cast or shear steel from four and one half cents a pound to five cents a pound. Rejected.
On motion of Mr. Garswoll, a paragraph was inserted putting a duty of four cents per pound on railway frogs, &c.

On motion of Mr. Ames, the duty on steel was increased

On motion of Mr. AMES, the duty on steel was increased from 45 to 50 per cent.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to insert a paragraph as follows:
On all bonds, certificates of stock or other evidence of indebtedness of the United States or any State, brought back or returned for payment, sale or collection before due, 10 per centum ad valorem.
On motion of Mr. Doboe, the duty on crinoline wire, was increased from 7 to 10 cents per pound.

Mr. O Nella moved to increase the duty on hardware from 15 to 60 per centum ad valorem. Rejected.

Mr. Hubbard, of Connecticut, moved to strike out the paragraph on copper ore 15 per centum ad valorem.

oragraph on copper ore 15 per centum ad valorem.
Without disposing of the amendment the Committee

se. The portion of the bill, seven pages, disposed of to-day,

on chains made of iron reds less than one-fourth of an inch on chains made of iron rods less than No. 9 wire gauge, five cents per pound. On chains made of from rods less than No. 9 wire pange, five cents per pound, and in addition thereto 20 per centium ad valorem; and no backsmiths' hammers, stone hammers and sledges of all descriptions, wholly or partially finished, of all descriptions punched, all cents per pound. On wronghi from washers and nails, wholly or portially limished, of all descriptions punched. On all other screws of iron not herein enumerated, and on screws of any other metal than iron, 40 per centum ad valorem. On wronght iron tables of all descriptions, four cents per pound. On wronght iron tables of all descriptions, four cents per pound. On more of all descriptions, four cents per pound, on cut nails and interface of the screws four cents per pound, on cut nails and all entraces of the control of the screws four cents per pound, on cut nails and all entraces of the control of the screws four pound, on cut nails and all entraces of the control of the

ticles of steet, wholly or in part, or it from case, copper other metal, and whether washed, plated or gilt, 45 per centum ad valorem; on all hammer and schilders' hardware, 50 per centum ad valorem; on all hammer and schilders' hardware, 50 per centum ad valorem; on swords and all other firearms, 45 per centum ad valorem; on swords and sword blade. 25 cents each blade, and in addition thereto 45 per centum ad valorem; on planters' or other hoes, wholly or in part of steel or iron, \$2 per dozen. On files, file blanks, rasps and floats not exceeding seven inches, so cents per dozen; over five inches and not exceeding seven inches, \$5 cents per dozen; over nine inches and not over eleven inches, \$1 35 per dozen; over 11 inches and not over 13 inches, \$2 per dozen; over 13 inches and not over 15 inches, \$2 per dozen; over 13 inches and not over 15 inches, \$2 per dozen; over 13 inches and not over 15 inches, \$2 per dozen; over 13 inches and not over 15 inches, \$2 per dozen; over 15 inches and not over 15 inches, \$2 per dozen; over 15 inches and not over 15 inches, \$2 per dozen; over 15 inches and not over 15 inches, \$2 per dozen; over 15 inches and not over 15 inches, \$2 per dozen; over 15 inches and not over 15 inches, \$2 per dozen; over 15 inches and not over 15 inches, \$2 per dozen; over 15 inches and not over 15 inches, \$2 per dozen; over 15 inches and not over 15 inches, \$2 per dozen; over 15 inches and not over 15 inches, \$2 per dozen; over 15 inches of length; \$4 25 per dozen.

Mr. Newett offered a resolution, which was adopted, requesting the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Adjutant-General of New-Jersey to distribute through the mall, free of postage, eertain certificates of honor awarded by the Legislature to soldiers of that State.

and termines of that State.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Mr. Banks, from the Committee of Conference on the Paris Exposition bill, made a report recommending that the House agree to the Senate amendments, with amendments striking out the words "in coin" where they occur, and the words "and return" and "going and returning." He explained that they made the appropriation in currency instead of in gold, and would reduce the appropriation from \$205,000 to \$156,000. The House bill had provided for national vessels on which to freight the goods; but the Senate, upon the representations of the Navy Department, had changed that, and, instead, appropriated \$56,000 for freighting expenses. The Committee recommended concurrence in that.

Mr. Ross proposed that action on the report should be delayed until the return of his colleague, Mr. Washburn, who was absent from sickness.

The proposition amused the House, as Mr. Washburn had fought the bill in all its stages; but, nevertheless, it was not acceded to.

Mr. LAWRENCE (Ohio) moved to lay the report on the The report was then agreed to—yeas, 73; nays, 21; and then, at 4:30 o'clock, the House adjourned.

FREEDMEN'S SCHOOLS TO BE ESTABLISHED IN GEORGIA -BAILBOAD CONVENTION-MURDERS.

—BAILROAD CONVENTION—MURDERS.

AUGUSTA, Ga, Saturday, June 30, 1866.

The freedmen conferred with the Inferior Court to-day on the subject of education. The Court proposed to establish schools, with the same rules and regulations which govern white schools. The freedmen are to send for Northern teachers. The Judges made kind and conciliatory statements, and the freedmen replied in the same spirit. The Court adjourned, giving time for the further consideration of the subject.

The Savannah Herald says that certain new-comers are planting on an extensive scale in that section, and paying the freedmen in valuables, jewelry and trinkets. A party has gone North for a further supply to meet the next payment. The freedmen are discovering the swindle_are dissatisfied, and threatened to leave without falling their contract.

Road.

Dr. H. Eaton was murdered by the freedmen in Camden County. The civil authorities arrested the murderers, but they were successfully resisted by a negro mob.

There was a horrible murder at Station No. 15, Georgia, on Wednesday night. Two freedmen butchered Mrs. Rollins and her two children and a negro girl, killing the former and leaving the latter without hope of recovery. One of the murderers was arrested at Boston.

A Philadelphia Fire Company at Beston.

Bosrox, July 1, 1868.

The William Penn Fire Company of Philadelphia, which arrived here about 8 o clock last night, was received at the depot by the Boston Fire Department, and escorted through several of the principal streets to the United States Hotel, where a collation was partaken of. They were subsequently escorted to their quarters at the Hancock House. The reception was quite an ovation, thousands of people turning out to welcome the Philadelphians and cheers and fireworks and other pleasing demonstrations greeted them or the march. The feativities closed about midnight.

To-day the William Penn Company attended divine services at Grace Church. To-morrow forencon they visit Charlestown, and in the afternoon proceed to Salem, where a splendid reception awaits them.

There are no signs of the steamer Damasens from Liver